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The isolation of penicillin. M. Herold, J. Kottf. and J. Repa. *Chem. Listy* 40, 76-7(1946).—A penicillinlike antibiotic, Mykoin BF 810, was isolated and purified in 2 ways. (1) By means of Ca salts. The substrate, acidified with H_3PO_4 to pH 2.3, is extd. with AmOAc (the addn. of 1% sulfonated castor oil prevents emulsification), the ext. is washed with phosphate buffer (pH 7.3), and extd. repeatedly with AmOAc. The AmOAc ext. is treated with an aq. suspension of $CaCO_3$, the salts filtered, decompd. with H_3PO_4 at pH 2.3, and extd. with $CHCl_3$. The $CHCl_3$ ext. is washed with aq. $NaHCO_3$. (2) By chromatography. The $CHCl_3$ ext. of Mykoin is adsorbed on Al_2O_3 and eluted with alk. buffers or acetic ether. M. Hudlicky

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***ε*-Thiocaprolactam.** J. V. Kollár and Z. Pádr (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 40, 280-1 (1946). — *ε*-Caprolactam (5 g.) was refluxed with P₂S₅ in 20 g. xylene 20 min., and the mixt. filtered hot; crystals of *ε*-thiocaprolactam (I) sepd.; an addnl. amt. was obtained by ligroine pptn. (total yield, 72%, m. 100-1° (from xylene)); HCl salt (from I and HCl in CHCl₃-ether), unstable when exposed to air. The Na and K salts of I were prepd. from I and the metals in C₆H₆. The attempt to prep. selenocaprolactam failed.

M. Huslícký

(95)

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New substituted derivatives of thiourea. J. V. Kodlík, L. Loukota, and Z. Vejtlík. *Chem. Listy* 40, 281-2 (1946).—Substituted thioureas were prepd. from $MeNCS$ (I), $PrNCS$ (II), and $CH_2=CHCH_2NCS$ (III) and the appropriate amines by mixing, and, if necessary, heating in EtOH or MeOH solns. $MeNHCSNEt_3$ (10 g.) from 15 g. I, 40 ml. Et_3NH in 20 ml. EtOH, m. 25-8° (from C_6H_5 :PhMe, 1:1). $MeNHCSN(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ from 15 g. I and 21 g. $(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NH$ (IV) in 50 ml. EtOH, viscous oil, decomp. at 80°/24 mm. (yield quant.). $PrNHCSNMe_3$ from 8 g. II and 14 g. 31% EtOH soln. of Me_3NH , viscous oil in quant. yield. $PrNHCSNEt_3$ (7 g.), from 5 g. II, 3.8 g. Et_3NH , and 30 ml. MeOH, yellowish viscous oil. $PrNHCSNHCHMe_3$ (10 g.), from 30 g. 20% soln. of iso- $PrNH_2$ and 8 g. II, m. 76°, sol. in hot water and org. solvents. $CH_2=CHCH_2NHCONMeBu$ (95%), from 15 g. III and 14 g. $MeBuNH$, viscous oil. $CH_2=CHCH_2NHCSN(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ from 50 g. III, 54 g. IV, and 50 ml. EtOH, viscous oil in quant. yield, decomp. when distd. at 4 mm.

M. Hudlický

1957

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vitamin B₁₂. Josef V. Kralik. (Chemie (Prague) 4,
177 R(1948).—K. reviews the discovery and isolation of
vitamin B₁₂ and discusses the growth factor and the anti-
anemic power in the purified product. Frank Maresch.

1952

Synthesis of 2,2-bis(alkylmercapto)propanols. J. A. Koflik and V. Král. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 14, 210-22 (1949) (in English). $-CH_2BrCH_2BrCH_2OAc$ (I) and $MeSNa$ in abs. $EtOH$ at 20° gave 58% $CH_3(SMe)CH(SMe)CH_2OAc$ (Ic), bp 124° , and MeS_2 bp 40° ; $EtSNa$ and I gave 62% $CH_3(SEt)CH(SEt)CH_2OAc$ (Ic), bp 145° , and EtS_2 bp 65° . $PhCH_2SNa$ and I gave $(PhCH_2S)CH_2CH_2CH_2OAc$ (II) which decomp. on distn. at 0.5 mm.; $(PhCH_2)_2$ was isolated from the distillate in the distn. of II.

P. M. Downey

Synthesis of β -(2-thienyl)alanine. J. V. Kottit and V. Kral. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 14, 2810 (1949) (in English). —Thiophene prepd. by the distn. of $(CH_3CO_2Na)_2$ with P_2S_5 was converted to 2-thienylmethyl chloride (I) according to the method of Blicke and Burckhalter (*C.A.* 30, 2551). $HCONHCH(CO_2Et)_2$ (20.4 g.) (cf. Galat, *C.A.* 41, 4106i) and 2.29 g. Na in 150 cc. abs. EtOH, treated with 13.3 g. I and the mixt. heated 30 min. on the H_2O bath, poured into ice- H_2O , and dried first over H_2SO_4 and then over P_2O_5 , gave 28 g. *Et formamido-2-thienylmalonate* (II), m. 112.5° (from EtOH); II could not be hydrolyzed and decarboxylated directly with HCl (cf. Rine, *Chem. Listy* 42, 6(1948)). II (15 g.) and 15.7 g. $Na(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ in 100 cc. H_2O refluxed 2 hrs. gave 15 g. *Ba formamido-2-thienylmalonate* (III). III (3.78 g.) and 10 cc. 2 *N* H_2SO_4 were refluxed for 30 min., the hot reaction mixt. filtered, the filtrate taken to dryness under reduced pressure, the residue treated with 10 cc. concd. HCl, refluxed for 10 min., the HCl distd. off, and the HCl treatment repeated; the dry residue in 20 cc. EtOH added to 100 cc. pyridine gave 1.0 g. (60%) β -(2-thienyl)alanine, m. 274-6° (decompn.) (cf. Barger and Easson, *C.A.* 33, 10027). P. M. Downey

6. 4. 75

A NEW SYNTHESIS OF 6-BROMO-3-METHOXYTOLUENE. J. Böswart and J. V. Kostff.
Chem. Listy 43, 35(1949).—6,3-Br(MeO)C₆H₃Me was prepd. by another method—
methylation of 6, 3-Br(HO)C₆H₃Me with Me₂SO₄ in an alk. soln. at 60°; yield,
93%, b₃₄ 156-64°, d. 236-7°.
M. Hudlický

C. A.

A NEW SYNTHESIS OF 6-METHYL-2⁴-DITHIOURACIL. J. V. K^ost¹ik
and V. Král. Chem. Listy 43: 37(1949).---Thiourea (1.1 g.) in
2% MeCSCH₂CSOEt was added to 0.56 g. Na in 20 ml. abs. EtOH,
the brown reaction mixt. refluxed 30 min. at 100°, the EtOH
distd. in vacuo, the brown salt dissolved in 20 ml. H₂O, acidified
with HCl to Congo red (H₂S escaped), the ppt. filtered off, washed
with EtOH, repptd. from 2 N NaOH, and the yellow ppt. washed with
water; it is sol. in alk. solns., insol. in acids and org. solvents,
decomp. above 260°. Milos Hudlick²

Aliphatic α -chloro thio ethers. L. Jiroušek and J. V. Kottl. *Chem. Listy* 43, 103-9 (1949).— α -Chloro thio ethers (α -chloro sulfides) of the general formula $R_1SCH_2ClR_2$ (I) were prepd. from R_1SH (II) and the corresponding aldehyde (ketone) by satg. the soln. of the components with HCl and cooling to -5° . The following I are described ($CHCl_3$, b.p., and % yield given): CH_3Cl , from II and aq. or polymeric CH_2O , b. $125-30^\circ$, 45; CH_2ClMe , from II and paraldehyde, b. $80-4^\circ$, 68-81; $CHClEt$, from I and $EtCHO$, b. $45-55^\circ$, 70; CH_2Me , from I and $MeCHO$, b. $45-60^\circ$, 20; $CHClPr$, from $PrCHO$, b. $55-62^\circ$, 40; CH_2i-CMe_2 , from $iso-PrCHO$, b. $48-52^\circ$, b. $60-5^\circ$; $CHClPh$, from BzH , b. $137-9^\circ$, 81. M. Hudlický

9. 7. 18

Nitrogen derivatives of aliphatic thio ethers. I. Jirousek and J. V. Kodlík. *Chem. Listy* 43, 183-4 (1949). α -Aminoalkyl ethyl sulfides were prepd. from the corresponding α -chloroalkyl ethyl sulfides (cf. preceding abstr.) with NH_3 , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$, and PhNH_2 . *Aminomethyl Et sulfide*, prepd. from EtSCH_2Cl and excess liquid NH_3 ; HCl salt, sublimes without melting, and possesses a disagreeable irritating smell. *1-Aminomethyl Et sulfide* was similarly prepd. as the HCl salt. *N-(2-Ethylmercaptoethyl)pyridinium chloride*, obtained from $\text{EtSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (I) and pyridine in Et_2O , white cryst. mass; *picrate*, m. 188-70° (decompn.). *N-(2-Ethylmercaptoethyl)-aniline-HCl*, from aniline and I in Et_2O , m. 100-2°, sol. in water, EtOH, insol. in Et_2O and C_6H_6 . M. Hudlíček

C.A.

Amino acids with sugar components. Glucosoglycine and lactosoglycine. J. V. Kozlit and M. G. Quisenberry. Chem. Listy 48, 277-9 (1949).—Di-*Et* (glucosylformamides) (I) were malonate (II) and (lactosylformamides) malonate (III) were prepd. from acetobromoglucose (III) and acetobromolactose (IV), resp., with $\text{CHONHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (V). Na (3.8 g.) in 250 ml. abs. EtOH was treated with 20 g. V, III added to the salt of V which sepd., the mixt. refluxed until the salt dissolved, the NaBr filtered off, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, and the thick oil dissolved in EtOH and cooled with Dry Ice, giving 7 g. (14.5%) I, m. 33–40°. 1.5 g. in 25 g. 10% Ba(OH)₂ left 3 hrs. at room temp., the soln. made weakly acid with concd. HCl, and pyridine added, after 30 min. gave a sirupy ppt. which crystd. after cooling and on reprecip. yielded 2 g. (81%) glucosoglycine (VI); Cu salt of VI, prepd. from CuCO_3 and VI by pptn. with EtOH, blue, cryst., hygroscopic substance. II, prepd. analogously from 6.7 g. V and 23 g. IV with 1 g. Na in 150 ml. EtOH (yield 13.8%), m. 36–7°. Sapon. and decarboxylation of 1.8 g. II in the same way as with I gave 1.1 g. (78%) lactosoglycine (VII); Cu salt. VI and VII were subjected to paper chromatography. M. Hudlický

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A new synthesis of proline and hydroxyproline. Jitina Caphová-Jelová, J. V. Kolář, and M. Vondráček (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Zvesti* 44, 19-21 (1980).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (I) and the Na salt of $\text{HCONHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (II) gave *di-Et* (3-chloropropyl)formamidomalonate (III), m. 87°, which, on hydrolysis with NaOH, gave Na (3-chloropropyl)aminomalonate (IV). IV was cyclized by acidification with HCl and evap. to *DL*-proline-11 (V). BaCO_3 liberated *DL*-proline (Va) from V. II with epibromohydrin (VI) gave the γ -lactone of *mono-Et* (3-bromo-2-hydroxypropyl)formamidomalonate (VII), which yielded the Na salt of the lactone of (3-bromo-2-hydroxypropyl)aminomalonate acid (VIII). VIII and HCl gave hydroxyproline-11 (IX) from which hydroxyproline (X) was liberated with BaCO_3 . Na (2.3 g.) in 45 ml. EtOH and 20.3 g. II gave the Na salt of II, to which was added 20.3 g. I, the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs., the NaBr removed, and the boiling mixt. contg. III treated with small portions of pulverized NaOH (2.5 g. in the course of 4 hrs.) to yield IV. After cooling, the mixt. was dissolved in 20 ml. water, the EtOH evapd., the residue dissd. with 60 ml. water, acidified with concd. HCl, evapd. to dryness on a steam bath, the residue dissolved in concd. HCl, filtered, evapd., kept in a desiccator over H_2SO_4 . Cryst. V dissolved in 20 ml. EtOH, dissd. with 50 ml. water, the EtOH evapd., the mixt. treated with PbCO_3 , filtered, the filtrate evapd., resid. with 20 ml. 93% EtOH to remove undissolved glycine, and the resid. evapd. and Va purified as the Cu salt. III was usually not isolated. To prep. X, 2.3 g. Na, 45 ml. EtOH, 20.3 g. II, and 17.8 g. VI were heated 2 hrs. on a steam bath, the NaBr removed, and the mixt. treated with 1.5 g. pulverized NaOH and heated 6 hrs.; X was obtained and isolated in the same manner as Va. M. Hudlíček

CA

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A new synthesis of 1-bromo-2-methyl-4-hydroxyanthraquinone. J. V. Kottit and J. Bowart (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 44, 42-3 (1950). $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_9\text{BrO}_2$ (1 g.) and 1.66 g. 4,3-Br $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OH}$ were added in portions to a melt of 11 g. AlCl_3 and 2.2 g. NaCl at 140-50°, the mixt. heated 2 hrs. at 200°, then cooled, treated with dil. HCl , boiled, filtered, the residue boiled 5 times with water, dried, and the product exhd. with hot AcOH to yield 1.4 g. (30%) 1-bromo-2-methyl-4-hydroxyanthraquinone, orange crystals, m. 185°. M. Hudlický

CA

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Esters of formamidoacetic acid. J. Caphová-Jirká, J. V. Kollár, and M. Vondráček (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 44, 114-16 (1960).—The Na salt of $\text{HCONH-CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (I) and $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$ (II) gave $\text{BrCH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (III), which with I gave $(\text{HCCNH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et}))_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NHCHO})(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})$ (IV). Addn. of Br to IV gave $(\text{HCCNH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et}))_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Br})(\text{NHCHO})(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})$ (V). $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (VI) and I gave $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NHCHO})(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (VII), which with Br gave $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Br})(\text{NHCHO})(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (VIII). The Mg salt of I and BuBr gave $\text{BuC}(\text{NHCHO})(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ (IX). Na (2.3 g.) in 45 ml. EtOH was treated with 20.3 g. I and 20 g. II and heated 30 min. on a steam bath. After removal of NaBr and EtOH 40% III, m. 49-50°, was pptd. with water from EtOH soln.; III is sol. in EtOH, Et₂O, and boiling water and insol. in cold water. In the same manner 85% IV, colorless needles, m. 64-6°, was prepd. from III and I by heating the mixt. 3 hrs. on the steam bath. IV is sol. in EtOH and Et₂O and insol. in water. Bromination of 2 g. IV in CCl₄ with 0.8 Br gave 66% V, m. 174°. VII was prepd. from I and VI with the same amts. of reagents as in the prepn. of III. The product was digested with hot water. VII (43.3%) sep'd. as an oil which formed crystals, m. 80-81.5° (from water). VII with Br in CCl₄ gave 78% VIII, m. 135-6°. VIII is sol. EtOH, Et₂O, and CHCl₃ and insol. in water. Mg (0.3 g.) was boiled 15 min. with 3 g. I in 20 ml. AmOH, an equiv. amt. of BuBr added, the mixt. heated 2 hrs. on the steam bath, the AmOH stripped off *in vacuo*, the residual oil digested with Et₂O, the ether ext. washed with dil. HCl, Na₂CO₃ soln., and water, the ether evapd., and the oil dissolved in EtOH and poured into water; IX (37%) sep'd. as crystals, m. 101°. IX is sol. in EtOH and Et₂O and insol. in water.

M. Hudlický

CH 10

Synthesis of 2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl 1
V. Kostel and M. Saks (Charles Univ., Prague) *Chem
Zvesti* 44, 118 (1950). 2,2'-Dimethyl-4,4'-dihydroxy-
biphenyl (I), m. 123° (from Cellos), was prepd. from 2,2'-di-
methyl-4,4'-dichlorobiphenyl through the bisdiazonium compl. $\text{Hg}(\text{Cl})_2$
of the diazotized soln. before isolating is necessary, and the
optimum yield (63.3%) was obtained by dilg. the re-
action mixt. from 1 g. m-toluidine with 2 l. water after di-
azotization. M. Hudlická

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Artificial iodization of proteins; preparation of iodized casein.
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1. Of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of Charles University, Prague.
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Českoslov. farm. 1, 214-5 (1932).—General conditions are
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Symphytum officinale. J. V. Kottlíř and A. Bina (Univ. Prague). *Czechoslov. farm.* 1, 265-9(1952).—A review on botany, history, chemistry, and use, with 32 references.
Dagmar Hubíková

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*Creatinine estimation in blood serum. J. V. Kodit and
J. Šimša (Charles Univ., Prague). Biochim. et Biophys.
Acta 8, 88-9 (1952) (in English).—Serum or plasma, dikt.
with an equal vol. of H₂O, is deproteinized by addn. of H₂SO₄ and Na₂WO₄, centrifuged, astd. Ce(SO₄)₂ soln. added to
destroy MeCOCOH, neutralized with NaOH after 10 min.,
pink ppt. removed by centrifugation, picric acid added, and
the soln. assayed photometrically at 625 mμ. Serum values
found vary from 0.3 to 0.6 mg. % apparent creatinine
I. P. Danchy*

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Chromatographic determination of ergotamine and ergotamine. Cesk.
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Isolation of creatinine and glycoxyamine with paper chromatography.
Cesk. farm. 1 no. 11-12:647-649 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Of the Institute of Biochemistry of Charles University and of the
Third Internal Clinic of State Faculty Hospital, Prague.

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Veratrum alkaloids. Cesk. farm. 2 no.12:418-422 Dec 1953. (CML 25:5)

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Paper chromatography of glucocyanidine in urine.
 Josef V. Kostil and Tomáš I. Pfistoupil (Karl's Univ.,
 Praha, Czech.). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 92, 188(1953).
 Urine was subjected to paper chromatography with H₂O-
 satd. PhOH, BuOH, and H₂O in the ratio 1:1:2 on What-
 man No. 1 or S. & S. 605 paper at 18°. It was discovered
 that some glucocyanidine (I) is present besides the creati-
 nine (II), but the presence of I does not falsify the results
 of a II detn. with the Jaffe reaction by the usual method.
 The ratio of II:I is always 6:1 to 3:1 in normal urines and in
 those from patients with diabetes mellitus, liver cirrhosis,
 chronic nephritis, myositis ossificans, and other diseases.
 Werner Jacobson]

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(PREGNANCY, urine in,
pregnenolone.)
(URINE,
pregnenolone in pregn.)
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in pregn.)

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ascorbase, inhib. with BAL)

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(DYES,
in *Ustilago maydis*, chromatography)
(CHROMATOGRAPHY,
alkaloids & dyes of *Ustilago maydis*)
(PLANTS,
Ustilago maydis, separation of alkaloids & dyes, chroma-
tography)

MASTER JOSEF V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Growth
Physiology.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40917.

Author : Kostir, J.
Inst : Not Given.
Title : Biochemistry of Aging.

Orig Pub: Vesmir, 1956, 35, No 9, 295-296.

Abstract: Some biochemical peculiarities of the young and
aged organism are considered, mainly the relation-
ship between ana- and catabolic processes.

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SKOETS, Ye.M.; ABARBARCHUK, I.L.; KOSTITSINA, K.P.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.

Polarographic soil analysis. Determining the intake capacity of
soils. Pochvovedenie no.1:99-105 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Soils--Analysis)
(Polarography)

KOSTITSYN, V.N.

General groups of elements of two involutions of higher orders and steps defined on a single unicursal carrier. Uch. zap. MOPI 123:459-463 '63.

m-Hyperhedra circumscribed about a unicursal curve of the r-th class in n-dimensional space. Ibid.:465-468 (MIRA 17:4)

KOSTITSYNA, K.P.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Polarographic determination of aluminum in alloys. Zav. lab.
29 no.9:1059 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

ABARBARCHUK, I.L.; KOSTITSYNA, K.P.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Polarographic determination of exchangeable aluminum in soils.
Pochvovedenie no.2:114-116 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Soils---Aluminum content)

BULATOVA, Z.I.; VOYTSEK', Z.A.; GORBOVETS, A.N.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KAZ'MINA, T.A.; KISEL'MAN, E.N.; KLIMKO, S.A.; KLIMOVA, I.G.; KOZYREVA, V.F.; KORNEVA, P.R.; KOSTITSINA, R.P.; KRUGLOVA, Z.M.; STRIZHOVA, A.I.; MARKOVA, L.G.; TARASOVA, A.S.; USHAKOVA, M.V.; FILIPPOVA, Ye.A., ved.red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic stratigraphy of the West Siberian Lowland]
Stratigrafiia mezozoi i kainozoi Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1957. 147 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy Zapadno-Sibirskiy nefterasvedochnyy
trest.

(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KOSTITSKIY, G.I.

Effect of a substituted charge fired from a shotgun. Sud.-med.
ekspert. 2 no.1:56-57 Ja-Mr '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Mogilevskoye oblastnoye byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy
(nachal'nik M.M. Tkach).
(GUNSHOT WOUNDS)

SYTSKO, P.A.; TITOV, S.A.; KOSTITSKIY, I.V.; KUCHERENKO, V.S.; MATVIYENKO, B.M.

Beginning made by the Orsha track workers. Put' i put. khos. no.9:
5-8 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdeleniya dorogi st. Orsha (for Sytsko). 2. Nachal'nik
distantii puti st. Orsha (for Titov). 3. Nachal'nik vagonnogo uchastka
st. Orsha (for Kostitskiy). 4. Nachal'nik parovoznogo depo st. Orsha
(for Kucherenko). 5. Nachal'nik energeticheskogo otdela st. Orsha
(for Matviyenko).
(Orsha--Railroads--Track)

24434

KOTTITSKY, L. T. K voprosu o kholosteatomakh pridatochnykh pazukh nosa.
Trudy Glav. voyen. Gos-pitalya Vooruzh. Sil SSSR in. Akad. Burdenko.
VIP. 6. M., 1949, S. 296-301.

SO: Lotopis, No. 32, 1949.

KOSTITSYN, L.T. (Moskva)

Giant styloid process. Vest.otorin. 18 no.2:77 Mr-Ap '56. (MLBA 9:7)
(TEMPORAL BONE--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOMISSAROV, A.N., kand.med.nauk; KOMISSAROVA, N.Ye.; KOSTITSYN, L.T., kand.
med.nauk

Sequence of reactive changes in the blood exposed to ionizing radiation.
Terap.arkh. 31 no.8:3-12 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gosptalya imeni N.N. Burdenko (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' raboty - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A.
Kurshakov).

(BLOOD radiation effects)

Kos T. Ts y n, V. T. (Dissertation)

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2563

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Seminar po teorii mashin i mekhanizmov

Trudy, tom 18, vyp. 71 (Transactions of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Seminar on the Theory of Machinery and Mechanisms, Vol 18, No. 71) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 89 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: M.L. Dobshits; Tech. Ed.: N.F. Yegorova; Editorial Board: I.I. Artobolevskiy, Academician (Resp. Ed.); G.G. Baranov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; V.A. Gavrilenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; V.A. Zinov'yev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; A.Ye. Kobrinakiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N.I. Levitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; N.P. Rayevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; L.N. Reshetov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; and M.A. Skuridin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and engineers.

Card 1/4

Transactions (Cont.)

80V/2563

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with the following topics: thread control in textile machines, pneumatic devices with diaphragms, resonance in centrifugal pumps, the dynamics of electrically driven machinery, synthesis of four-link transmission mechanisms, and the design of link mechanisms. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface.

3

Kostitsyn, V.T. (Deceased) [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor]. Design of a Disk-type Thread Governor

4

The author points out the interdependence between the tension in the thread and the angle of contact between thread and spindle.

Gerts, Ye.V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Dynamic Characteristics of Pneumatic Diaphragm-type Devices

11

This theoretical and experimental investigation deals with the dynamic characteristics of a single-action pneumatic device with a plane diaphragm.

Card 2/4

Transactions (Cont.)

SOV/2563

Examples of the calculations involved are presented.

Kononenko, V.O. [Doctor of Technical Sciences]. Resonance Properties of a Centrifugal Vibrator

22

Equations for the motion of a centrifugal vibrator are presented, and the basic interrelations between the parameters of the system and the regimes of the motion are established. Simplified geometrical criteria for steady motion and the effect of mechanical characteristics are presented.

Bykhovskiy, M.L. [Doctor of Technical Sciences]. Problem of the Dynamics of Machinery With Electric Drives

43

The author derives a general equation for investigating the dynamics of d-c electromechanical systems, with consideration being given to electromagnetic processes in the motor. A comparison is made with other simplified methods which take only the static characteristics of the motor into consideration.

Cherkudinov, S.A., and N.V. Speranskiy. Synthesis of Four-bar Linkage Mechanisms by the Method of Interpolative Approximation With One Node of High Multiplicity. 60
This article is the continuation of an article published by the authors in

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Transactions (Cont.)

80V/2563

Volume I, Number 67, 1957, under the same title. Methods developed in the first part are applied to the synthesis of the slider-crank mechanism.

Grodzenskaya, L.S. Design of Linkage Mechanisms for a Given Time of Dwell of the Follower Link

Methods for designing link mechanisms with a dwell in the extreme position (Chebyshev mechanisms) are discussed.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GO/jb
12-19-59

KOSTITSYN, Yu.S.

The "shoe symptom" - an easily detectable sign of sweat secretion disorders in endarteritis obliterans. Vrach, delo no.1:75-76 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Krasnokutskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy
Khar'kovskoy oblasti.

(ARTERIES__DISEASES) (SWEAT GLANDS__DISEASES)

KOSTITSYNA, K. P.

5

The viscosity of the system titanium tetrachloride-bromine. I. L. Abarkarchuk and K. P. Kostitsyna (Agr. Inst., Kiev). *Ukrain. Khim. Zvez.* 19, 618-21 (1963). CH
Viscosity measurements at 20° indicate the existence of $2TiCl_4 \cdot Br_2$, which decomp. at higher temp. Cryoscopic studies of the system in $PhNO_2$ do not indicate the existence of compds. H. M. Leicester

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KOSTIUKOW, Jurij M.

Geological mapping of Wielka Swistowka and the Mulowy
and Litworowy Hollows. Acta geol Pol 13 no.2:223-238 '63.

1. Laboratory of Geological Mapping, University, Warsaw.

KOSTIENKO, A. I.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Superhigh-Frequency Electronics of a Triode Amplifier."
Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 16 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 7 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

KHARKEVICH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; ~~KOSTIYENKO, A. I.~~, redaktor;
TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Nonlinear and parametric phenomena in radio enegineering] Nelineinye
i parametricheskie iavleniia v radiotekhnike. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 184 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Radio circuits)

GVOZDOVER, Samson Davidovich; ~~KOSTIYENKO, A.I.~~, redaktor; TUMARKINA, N.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Theory of ultra-high frequency electronic apparatus] Teoriia elektron-
nykh priborov sverkhvysokikh chastot. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-
teoret. lit-ry. 1956. 527 p.
(Electron tubes) (MLSA 9:11)

KOSTIKOV, A.I.

Investigation of the electron conductivity of plane electrode
tubes. Radiotekh. i elektron. 1 no.6:809-813 Ja '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

VISHENCHUK, Igor' Mikhailovich; SOGOLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Panteleymonovich;
SHVETSKIY, Bentsion Yosifovich; KARANDYEYEV, K.B., red.; KOSTIYENKO,
A.I., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[The electron-beam oscillograph and its use in measuring]
Elektronno-luchevoi ostsillograf i ego primeneniye v izmeritel'noi
tekhnike. Pod red. K.B.Karandeeva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-
teoret.lit-ry, 1957. 220 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cathode ray tubes) (Measuring instruments)

KOSTIYENKO, A. I.
KHARKOVICH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Spectra and analysis] Spektry i analiz. Izd. 3-e, perer. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1957. 236 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Spectrum analysis)

KOSTIYENKO, A.I.

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tekhn.red.

[Theoretical elements of radio communication] Teoreticheskie osnovy
radiosvazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1957.
347 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Radio)

LEBEDEV, Vsevolod Leonidovich; RYTOV, S.M., prof., retsenzent; YAGLOM, A.M.,
doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, retsenzent; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., kand.fiz.-mat.
nauk, red.; AKHILANOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Random processes in electric and mechanical systems] Sluchainye
protsessy v elektricheskikh i mekhanicheskikh sistemakh. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1958. 176 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Probabilities)

KOSTIYENKO A. I.

109-1-12/18

AUTHORS: Gvozdozer, S.D., Kostiyenko, A.I., Lyubimov, G.P.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Mutual-Synchronous Operation of the Reflex Klystrons of the 3-cm Waveband (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye vzaimno-sinkhronnoy raboty otrazhatel'nykh klistronov trekhsantimetrovogo diapazona)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol.III, Nr 1, pp.105-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mutual synchronisation of the reflex klystrons can be explained with reference to Fig.1, which represents the output power p and the frequency f of two klystrons as a function of the voltage applied to the reflector. One of the klystrons operates at a frequency somewhat lower than the other, but the difference is such that while the output power of one of the klystrons decreases, that of the other increases. Consequently, it is possible to obtain an almost constant output power over the whole range between the two "steady state" klystron frequencies. Furthermore, the resulting output frequency can be made a linear function of the reflector voltage. The phenomenon was investigated experimentally by means of the equipment shown in the block schematic of Fig.2. The equipment consisted of:

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109-1-12/18

Experimental Study of the Mutual-Synchronous Operation of the Reflex
Klystrons of the 3-cm Waveband

(1) klystron outputs, (2) attenuators, (3) waveguide junctions, (4) a T-junction, (5) an impedance transformer, (6) a waveguide-cable transformer, (7) a detector head, (8) a load, (9) 2 klystrons, (10) a wavemeter, (11) a spectrum analyser, (12) an amplifier, (13) an oscillograph, (14) a sawtooth voltage generator, (15) a switch and, (16) klystron power supply. The experimental output power and frequency curves as a function of the reflector voltage are shown in Figs. 3a and 3b. It was found that the klystrons can be operated under several different modes; some of these are characterised by the absence of mutual synchronisation while others may lead to the appearance of beats. It was found, for example, that the synchronous regime could be obtained if the reflector voltage was varied by ± 5 V. Some experimental work was carried out on 3 and 5 klystrons operating with a common load. The power and frequency response of the 3-klystron system are shown in Fig. 7 while the power response of the 5-klystron system

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Experimental Study of the Mutual-Synchronous Operation of the Reflex
Klystrons of the 3-cm Waveband 109-1-12/18

is illustrated in Fig.3. From the above it is concluded that the 3-klystron system can be used in practical applications, whereas the systems employing a larger number of klystrons appear impractical. There are 8 figures and 2 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Faculty of the Moscow State University, im.
M. V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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KOSTIYENKO A. I.

AUTHORS: Kostiyenko, A.I., Lyubimov, G.P.

109-1-13/18

TITLE: The Influence of a Load on the Mutual-Synchronous Operation of 2 Reflex Klystrons (Vliyaniye nagruzki na vzaimno-sinkhronnuyu rabotu dvukh otrazhatel'nykh klistronov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol.III, Nr 1, pp.112-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect was investigated experimentally by means of the equipment shown in Fig.1, p.112. This consisted of : (1) two klystron heads, (2) attenuators, (3) a T-junction, (4) an impedance transformer, (5) an output section (to the wavemeter), (6) an output section to a spectrum analyser, (7) a power indicator and (8) a dummy antenna. Two types of measurements were carried out. In the first case the input impedance of the load was strongly dependent on frequency; the impedance curve is given in Fig.2B. The output power curve and the output frequency curve as a function of the reflector voltage are shown in Figs.2a and 2b respectively. When the load was less frequency dependent (as is shown in Fig.3B) the output power and the frequency curves as a function of the reflector voltage were in the form shown in Figs.3A and 3 respectively. From the above it is seen that the power output and

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109-1-13/18

The Influence of a Load on the Mutual-Synchronous Operation of 2
Reflex Klystrons

the effective synchronous tuning bandwidth of the two klystrons is dependent on the load impedance; if the impedance-frequency characteristic of the load is constant, the output frequency is almost a linear function of the reflector voltage and the output power is constant over an appreciable band of frequencies. The authors express their gratitude to M. A. Drozdova and A. A. Lebed' for their help in this work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 Russian and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Chair of Radio Engineering of the Physics Faculty of the Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra radiotekhniki fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/141-58-4-25/26

AUTHORS: Kostiyenko, A.I., Devyatkov, M.N. and Lebed', A.A.

TITLE: Electronic Detection at Ultrahigh Frequencies
(Elektronnoye detektirovaniye na sverkhvysokikh
chastotakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,
1958, Nr 4, pp 168-170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work reported deals with the possibility of the detection of ultrahigh frequency signals by means of reflex klystrons. An experimental investigation was carried out on glass tubes types K-11 and K-26, operating at wavelengths to $\lambda = 10$ cm and $\lambda = 3$ cm. The detection was achieved by separating the grids of the klystron resonators and by applying to them various positive potentials. This arrangement permitted the obtaining of various potential distributions in the interaction space and in the reflector space of the klystrons. The experimental system employed is illustrated in Fig 1, while its potential distributions are shown in Fig 2. The detector curves are shown in Fig 3 and 4. Fig 3 illustrates the detector current ΔI_0 and the reflector

Card 1/2

SVIRIDOV, Vladimir Timofeyevich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; GAVRILOV,
S.S., tekhn.red.

[Radio relay lines] Radioreleinye linii svyazi. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 78 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Radio relay systems)

VISHENCHUK, Igor' Mikhaylovich; SOGOLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Panteleymonovich;
SHVETSKIY, Bentsion Iosifovich; KARANDEYEV, K.B., red.;
KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Cathode-ray oscillograph and its use for measuring] Elektronno-
luchevoi ostsillograf i ego primeneniye v izmeritel'noi tekhnike.
Pod red. K.B.Karandeeva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry,
1959. 220 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Cathode ray oscillograph)

SHEVCHIK, Vladimir Nikolayevich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; MASHAROVA, V.G.,
red.; SMURCV, B.V., tekhn.red.

[Osnovy elektroniki sverkhvysokikh chastot] Osnovy elektroniki
sverkhvysokikh chastot. Pod red. A.I.Kostienko. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskoe radio," 1959. 306 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electronics)

SOV/109-59-4-2-20/27

AUTHOR: Kostiynko, A.I.

TITLE: A Method of Measuring the Electron Admittances of Flat-Electrode Tubes (Ob odnom metode izmereniya elektronnykh provodimostey ploskoelektroodnykh lamp)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 313-320 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equipment used in the measurements of the electron admittances of U.H.F. tubes is shown diagrammatically in Fig 1. In this, the inter-electrode gap to be investigated is placed between two sections of the centre conductor of a co-axial line; this is illustrated in detail in Fig 2. The U.H.F. power from a generator is fed to the investigated inter-electrode gap. The input admittance of the line section following the gap is determined by measuring: (a) the characteristics of the line section between the measuring line and the investigated gap; (b) the admittance of the gap itself and (c) the position of the plunger (see Fig 2) with respect to the gap. The equipment is particularly suitable for measuring the admittances of klystrons and

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A Method of Measuring the Electron Admittances of Flat-Electrode Tubes

lighthouse tubes as shown in Fig 2. The measured tube can be represented by means of an equivalent quadripole. It is shown that the characteristic equation of the quadripole is in the form of Eq (15), where Δx_2 is displacement of the shorting plunger from its rest position, l_{eff} is the effective length of the non-homogenous section of the line (between cross-sections C D and A'B'), λ is the wavelength, $\beta = 2\pi/\lambda$; Z_{02} is the wave impedance of the plunger line section, while X_{11} and X_{22} are the equivalent parameters of the quadripole in a passive state (without an electron beam). The remaining symbols of Eq (15) are defined on pp 316 and 317. The impedance of the inter-electrode gap in a "hot" tube is expressed by Eq (16), where R_3 and X_3 are the resistance and the reactance components of the electron impedance of the gap. This impedance is expressed by Eq (17). From the above it is seen that the impedance or the admittance (see Eq (18)) of a tube can be evaluated from the measured values of the input admittances. The parameters of the equivalent

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SOV/109-59-4-2-20/27

A Method of Measuring the Electron Admittances of Flat-Electrode Tubes

quadripole can be determined by displacing the plunger and determining the dependence of the position of the standing wave node on the position of the plunger. These measurements are plotted in the form of curves and straight lines, as functions of Δx or $\text{ctg} \beta \Delta x$. From the curves it is possible to determine the effective length of the section, while from the straight lines it is possible to evaluate the quantities expressed by Eq (19) and (20); from these in turn it is possible to determine the two parameters of the quadripole. There are 2 figures and 3 references of which 1 is Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: 17th April 1957

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SOV/109- -4-3-19/38

AUTHORS: Kostiyenko A.I., Devyatkov M.N., and Lebed' A.A.

TITLE: Use of the Virtual Cathodes for the Detection at Ultra-High Frequencies (Ob ispol'zovanii virtual'nykh katodov dlya detektirovaniya na sverkhvysokikh chastotakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 482-488 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem was investigated experimentally. The circuit employed is shown in Fig 1; a constant potential U_1 was applied to the accelerating grid and to the first grid of the interaction gap; a potential U_2 was applied to the second grid of the interaction gap, and a potential U_0 was injected into the interaction gap. By adjusting potentials U_1 and U_2 , two virtual cathodes can be formed inside the tube, as is illustrated in Fig 2. The experiments were carried out at wavelengths of 10 - 3 cm. At the 10 cm wave the UHF power was fed to the klystron by means of a cavity resonator as shown in Fig 3a. At the 3 cm wave the UHF power was fed by means of a rectangular waveguide; this is shown in Fig 3b. The measured results are shown graphically in Fig 4 - 8. Fig 4 represents the dependence of the

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SOV/109- -4-3-19/38

Use of the Virtual Cathodes for the Detection at Ultra-High Frequencies

reflector current I_0 on the reflector voltage U_0 for $U_0 > 0$. The figure illustrates also the increase of the reflector current ΔI_0 due to the ultrahigh frequency signal. The dependence of I_0 and ΔI_0 on the potential of the accelerating grid is illustrated in Fig 8. From the above experiments it is concluded that the use of the virtual cathodes for the purpose of the detection is quite feasible. The best results are obtained when the virtual cathode effect is very small. The detection mechanism at the 3 cm wave is almost identical with that at the 10 cm wave. The authors express their gratitude to S.D. Gvozdover for valuable advice and his interest in this work. Acknowledgement is also made to M.A. Drozdova and V.G. Titov for their help in carrying

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SOV/109- - 4-3-19/38

Use of the Virtual Cathodes for the Detection at Ultrahigh Frequencies

out the experiments.

There are 8 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii Fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Physics Department of Moscow State University
imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1957

Card 3/3

ERGLIS, Kronid Eduardovich; STEPANENKO, Igor' Pavlovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I.,
red. : AKHILAMOV S.N. - tekhn. red.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220010-

[Electronic amplifiers] Elektronnye usiliteli. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 487 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

SOMINSKIY, Monus Samuilovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; YERMAKOVA, A.I., tekhn.
red.;

[Semiconductors] Poluprovodniki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-
matem. lit-ry, 1961. 414 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Semiconductors) (Transistors)

SANIN, Aleksey Aleksandrovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Electronic devices in nuclear physics] Elektronnye pribory iadernoi
fiziki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 615 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Nuclear physics--Electronic equipment)

KHARKEVICH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.;
GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Spectra and analysis] Spektry i analiz. Izd.4. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1962. 236 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Spectrum analysis)

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S/109/62/007/002/017/024
D266/D303

AUTHORS: Kostivenko, A.I., and Pirogov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Interaction between an electron beam and a higher order waveguide mode in a large planar gap

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 2, 1962,
332 - 338

TEXT: The aim of the paper is to analyze the interaction between an electron beam and an H_{11} mode in a rectangular waveguide. The bottom and top plates of the waveguide contain the grids c_1 and c_2 which are at the potential U_1 and U_2 respectively. If sufficient amount of space charge is present the d.c. potential distribution has a minimum somewhere between the grids. Accordingly the authors approximate this potential distribution by a parabola

$$u(x) = px^2 - qx + c \quad (1)$$

which means a linear variation in electric intensity. Assuming that
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Interaction between an electron ...

the diameter of the electron beam is considerably smaller than the dimensions of the waveguide the y dependence of the electric field is negligible and only the x dependence

$$E_x|_{y=a/2} = E_{10} \cos \frac{\pi}{b} x \quad (4)$$

is taken into account. Approximating (4) by a straight line the equation of motion for an electron is obtained as follows

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = a_0^2 x - \frac{eq}{m} + \mu \frac{eq}{m} (\xi x - 1) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (8)$$

where e , m - electron charge and mass, φ - phase angle, $\xi = 2/b$, $a_0^2 = 2 \frac{e}{m} p$, $\mu = 4E_{10}/\pi q$. Since $\mu \ll 1$ (valid under small signal conditions) it is convenient to write the solution of the differential equation in the following form

$$x(t) = x^{(0)}(t) + \mu x^{(1)}(t) + \mu^2 x^{(2)}(t) + \dots$$

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Interaction between the electron ...

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magnetic signals. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra radiotekhniki
(Physics Faculty of Moscow State University im. M.V.
Lomonosov, Department of Radioengineering)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961

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AUTHORS: Devyatkov, M.N., Kostiyyenko, A.I., and Myasoyedov, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Travelling wave tubes as UHF detectors and mixers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 5, 1962,
838 - 843

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to investigate experimentally the detector and mixer properties of ordinary low power travelling wave tubes in the 10 cm and 3 cm range. The input signal (and the local oscillator signal in case of mixing) is fed into the travelling wave tube and the detected signal (or i-f signal) is taken from the collector circuit. The voltages on the different electrodes are the same as in amplifier operation except that of the collector which is considerably depressed. The collector current in the absence of input signal depends very strongly on collector voltage. The collector current in the presence of signal is altered. The current difference, ΔI_k , and its ratio to input power, $\Delta I_k/P_c$, are plotted

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Travelling wave tubes as UHF ...

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against input power. For small input power ($P_c < 5\mu W$) the detector characteristics are near to quadratic. The minimum detectable signal was found to be about 10^{-10} watt which is of the same order as that obtainable by a TWT-crystal combination. In mixer operation the chosen i-f frequency was 40 Mc. The dependence of conversion gain and i-f power on input power is plotted, showing about 17 db conversion gain in low level operation. I-f power plotted against local oscillator power shows a maximum around $P_{10} \approx 50 - 70$ microwatts. The limiting sensitivity of the travelling wave tube mixer was found to be worse than that of the TWT-crystal by 5 to 10 db. The bandwidth of the mixer was not determined but in each case it exceeded 10 %. Some experiments were also performed by feeding back the higher frequency to the input of the travelling wave tube. The limiting sensitivity improved in this case by approximately 3 db. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra radiotekhniki
(Physics Faculty of Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Radio Engineering)
SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961
Card 2/2

BRANDT, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu.,
tekhn. red.

[Study of dielectrics at superhigh frequencies] Issledovanie
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1963. 403 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Dielectrics)

BERMAN, Lev Solomonovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; MIKHLIN, E.I.,
tekhn. red. ~~_____~~

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(MIRA 16:8)

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VARGAFTIK, Natan Borisovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; KIVILIS, S.Sh.,
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[Manual on the thermophysical properties of gases and liquids]
Spravochnik po teplofizicheskim svoistvam gazov i zhidkosti.
Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 708 p. (MIRA 16:12)
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[Control of radio interference] Bor'ba s pomekhami. Moskva,
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ARTSIMOVICH, Lev Andreyevich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; BRUDNO, E.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Controlled thermomuclear reactions] Upravliaemye termo-
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KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

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Osnovy teorii tranzistorov i tranzistornykh skhem. Moskva,
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ERGLIS, Kronid Eduardovich; STEPANENKO, Igor' Pavlovich;
KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.

[Electronic amplifiers] Elektronnye usiliteli. Izd.2.,
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RIZKIN, Abel' Aronovich; KOSTIYENKO, A.I., red.

[Principles of the theory and design of electronic
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DANITSKIY, Illarion Savvich; KOSTOLEVSKIY, M.M., red.; ZINCHENKO,
V.S., red.izd-va; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The plywood market of capitalist countries] Fanera; rynek
kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1963.
202 p.

(Plywood industry)

(MIRA 16:7)

KOSTIYEVSKIY, YAN

"Organization and results of studies of the epidemiology
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report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
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Abstract: Experiments on cats indicated that there are two
systems of the synaptic effect of afferent impulses carried
from the visceral nerve to the investigated motoneuron.
acts faster and does not be organized on the principle
of simplicity. The other system is more efficient, takes a
more complicated path, activates flexor motoneurons, and
inhibits extensor motoneurons. 2 Western, 1 Czech reference.
Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice 30 Sep 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/RUSSIA

DUDA, P., KOSTIUK, P.G., PREOBRAZENSKY, N.N.; Institute of
Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences
(Ustav Normalnej a Patologickej Fyziologie SAV), Bratislava;
Physiological Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences,
[Original version not given], KIEV.

"The Mechanism of the Inhibitory Effect of Viscero-Motor
Reflections."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 111-112

Abstract: Changes of synaptic potentials of lumbar motoneurons
during frequent excitation of n. splanchnicus and the relation-
ship of synaptic processes evoked by impulses from visceral and
somatic nerves were investigated. Various impulses causing
depressions and the mechanism by which these depressions are
evoked are described. The intensity and the duration of these
depressions are discussed. Fragmentary description of the